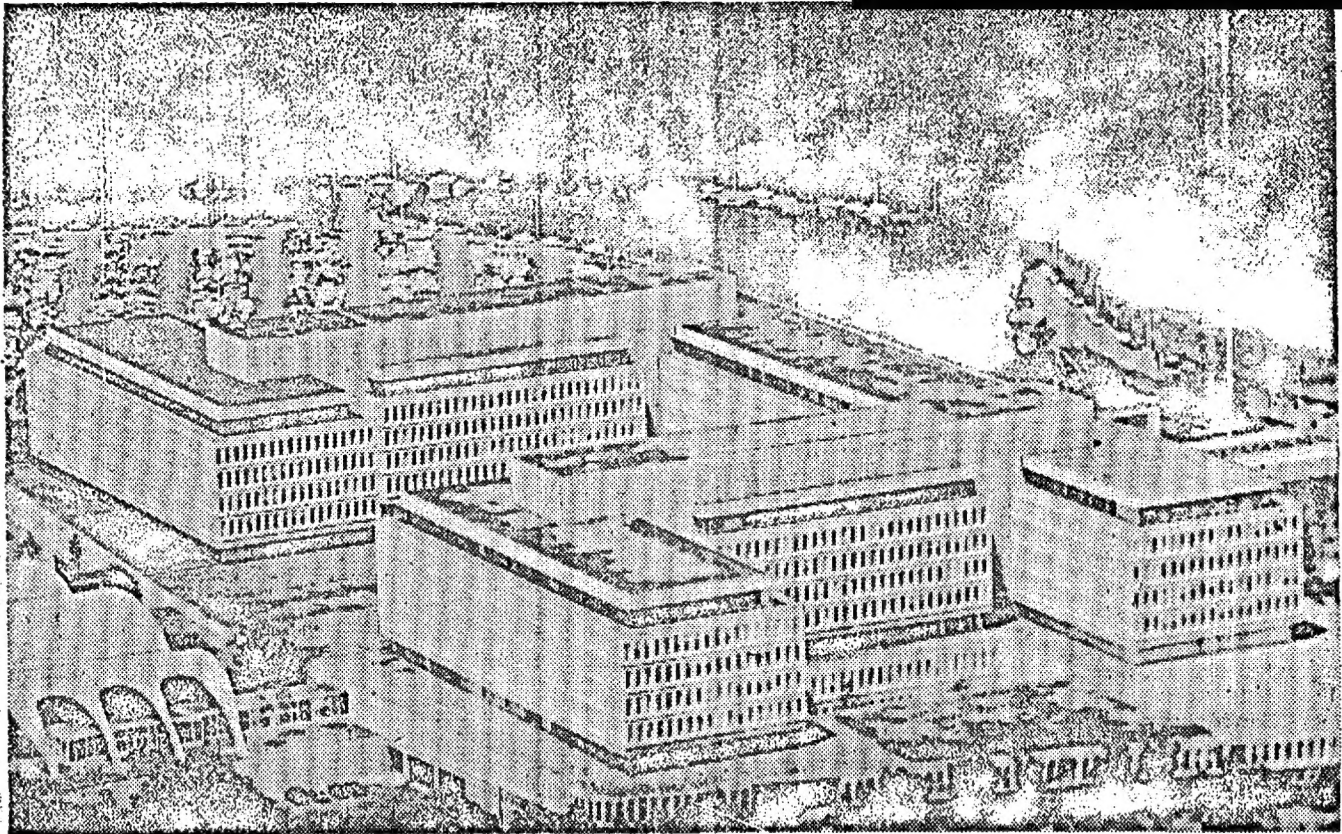


APRIL 18, 1965



Central Intelligence Agency headquarters is a \$46,000,000 complex near McLean, Virginia.

New CIA Head Developed Polaris

By WILLIAM K. WYANT JR.

A Washington Correspondent
of the Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON, April 17

AFTER ATTENDING Palm Sunday services at Johnson City last weekend, President Lyndon B. Johnson drove to his boyhood home to see how a lawn irrigation project was getting along. With him was a jovial, stocky, red-haired man whose presence in Texas was a puzzle to reporters.

The stranger was immediately recognized as William Francis (Red) Raborn Jr., a 59-year-old retired admiral who was the officer responsible for developing the submarine-launched Polaris missile system for the Navy.

Later that day, at a one-room schoolhouse near the LBJ ranch, the President said he was appointing Admiral Raborn to succeed John A. McCone as Director of Central Intelligence and chief intelligence officer to the President.

IN THAT sylvan setting by the Pedernales river, where bluebonnets herald the spring, Mr. Johnson also announced that he would name Richard McG. Helms, 52, to be deputy director of central intelligence. Raborn and Helms were standing at the President's side as he gave out the news.

The appointments, which are subject to confirmation by the Senate, will give new top direction to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), a controversial organization that conducts worldwide activities about which it says very little.

President Harry S. Truman, in taking over the presidency, had difficulty getting the intelligence information he needed. In 1946 he formed the "National Intelligence Authority" to co-ordinate the work. It set up an operational component known as the "Central Intelligence Group," which functioned in 1946 and 1947.

Congress passed the National Security Act in 1947 and the Central Intelligence Agency Act two years later. The legislation authorized the CIA to be established and permitted the CIA, because of its nature to operate with a high degree of

Under the law, the Director of Central Intelligence and the deputy, or No. 2 man, are appointed by the President. In 1953 Congress provided that these appointees could be either civilian or military, but that the two posts could not be occupied simultaneously by military people, whether active or on retired status.

Thus Mr. Johnson's naming of Admiral Raborn, who retired from active duty in 1963 and became vice president of Aerojet General Corp. at Pasadena, Calif., made it obligatory that the deputy post, to which he named Helms, be occupied by a civilian.

The present deputy director of central intelligence is Lt. Gen. Marshall S. Carter, 55, an army officer and former aid to Gen. George C. Marshall. Carter will leave the CIA and return to the Pentagon for new duties.

ADMIRAL RABORN, who, like the President, was born in Texas, is a 1928 Naval Academy graduate and aviator who was decorated for conspicuous gallantry as executive officer on the carrier Hancock in the Pacific in World War II.

Raborn is very popular on Capitol Hill and among his Navy colleagues. He is re-

Continued